

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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The time has come again when the Republican party must step in and defeat the Democratic scheme to injure the public credit.

The best thing the Democrats can do is to become thoroughly regenerated, and then they might consider the question of re-organizing the party.

There are two hundred and forty-five cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 and upwards. Of this number six are in Wisconsin.

In the midst of senatorial contests and the excitement of the funding scheme in Congress, the world should take time to hear the fact that the Milwaukee curiers beat Portage City.

Mr. Thomas M. Nichol, the hard money itinerant, who carries with him more odities than any other man in Wisconsin, says Garfield has not yet decided on any one person for his cabinet.

It is estimated that 30,000 people in Wisconsin will petition the Legislature to adopt the resolution amending the constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

It would be refreshing if the Legislature would demonstrate how short a session it could give the people, and at the same time show how thoroughly it could do the business which will come before it.

The Sawyer men are eating their own words already. In the senatorial campaign they shamed the Democratic party in mud-throwing and down-right lying, and now they "unanimously" ask that Mr. Keyes be appointed postmaster general. This is a confession that they lied about him during the senatorial struggle.

Cadet Whittaker is again on trial. It is hoped that the present trial will not prove as great a farce as the first one. Usually, a person charged with a crime is regarded innocent till he is proven guilty, but in this case the thing was reversed. Schofield and West point held him guilty until he could prove his innocence.

Mr. Williams and all the other Republican members of Congress from this State voted against the Democratic refunding scheme. This action will be endorsed by the honest and intelligent voters of Wisconsin. Bragg, Bonck, and Deuster will be found on the side of the gang who want to make a shipwreck of refunding.

When Senator Sutherland seconded the nomination of Mr. Sawyer, he made a neat speech in which he gave some instances of Sawyer's generosity. In one case, he gave a farm worth \$50,000 to one of his hired men, who had worked faithfully for many years, in addition to his regular salary. His charities amount to about \$10,000 a year.

The Chicago Tribune speaks of Mr. Keyes in the following generous manner:

"The fact that the Hon. E. W. Keyes failed to receive the nomination last night as the Republican candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin, must not be taken as an evidence of that gentleman's unpopularity or unworthiness. Like Napoleon at Waterloo, Mr. Keyes had to succumb to superior numbers, his opponent, Mr. Sawyer, being in charge of the heaviest battalions. The support that Mr. Keyes received two years ago when a candidate against T. O. Howe and Matt. H. Carpenter, both of whom had served in the Senate, was so substantial that he led both of his conscientious opponents on every vote for over ninety ballots, and was only defeated at last by a union of the Howe and Carpenter forces. This year he has received an endorsement from the Republican press of the State and prominent gentlemen of which any man might well be proud. That he has not been chosen is not his fault, nor the fault of his friends, and should cause neither of them any more regret than is incident to such a disappointment. If Mr. Keyes will carefully examine the list of defeated candidates for the Senate in other States, he will find himself in quite as good company, and one almost as numerous, as if he had been elected."

Wanting to do Mr. Sawyer full justice the Chicago Tribune of Thursday gives him a very handsome notice, and trusts the Republican party of the State will never regret having elevated him to such an honorable position as United States Senator. But from the editorial article we quote the following:

Five times he carried that district, and it was only lost to the Republicans, and Gabe Bonck elected, after Philletus Sawyer declined peremptorily to be any longer a candidate. His ten years in Congress, from 1851 to 1861, covered the most important and exciting period of our National history, and called for the exercise of the best talent and greatest wisdom that the country could produce. Mr. Lincoln had great admiration for what he used to call Mr. Sawyer's "horse sense," and often consulted with him in the dark days of the Rebellion in regard to the conduct of public affairs. Sawyer had risen from obscurity, like Mr. Lincoln, one was a rail-splitter, and the other was a Sawyer, and they had many things in common.

This reads very well, and it may be a pity that what the Tribune says is not true. Mr. Sawyer did not serve in Congress from 1851 to 1871, and therefore he was not a member of the House during the most exciting period of our National history. Mr. Lincoln never consulted Mr. Sawyer in the dark days of the Rebellion, for the very reason that Mr. Sawyer was not elected to Congress until

the fall of 1864, and did not take his seat in the House until the 4th of December, 1865, nearly nine months after President Lincoln was assassinated. The "horse sense" for which Mr. Lincoln had so great admiration, was applied to Thad. Stevens, and not to Mr. Sawyer. It may be regretted that the Tribune's fine notice of Mr. Sawyer has had the romance taken out of it, but truth is better than fictitious sentiment.

WORK OF THE WIRES.

The United States Senate Ready to Make the New Apportionment.

The Funding Bill Sent to the Senate for Consideration.

The Woman's Suffrage Question Creates a Demonstration in the Senate.

Colonel Ingersoll Gives His Opinion of the House Funding Bill.

A Case of Wholesale Poisoning in Marshalltown, Iowa.

George Smith and Catharine Miller Will Swing Into Eternity on February Third.

A Broken Rail Wrecks a Midnight Train Near Chicago.

Today's Doings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

HANGED.

DANVILLE, Jan. 21.—Herter was hanged here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Father Parcell, brother of the Archbishop, died this morning.

THE LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to prevent a double assessment of incumbered real estate.

The memorial to Congress asking for a harbor of refuge at Milwaukee passed under the suspension of the rules.

The lumber committee's report was read and referred.

That portion of the Governor's message relating to a residence for his excellency, was referred to the judiciary committee of both Houses.

Bills were introduced providing for a bounty on wolves and to encourage the raising of improved stock.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

A BROKEN RAIL.

CHICAGO, January 21.—The East bound passenger train, on the Rock Island road, struck a broken rail near Pond Creek, at midnight. The engine, baggage and smoking cars passed the break, but the four coaches and two sleepers were derailed. The first one containing twenty passengers, was thrown down the embankment and took fire from the stove and burned up. The passengers were rescued through the windows. A dozen or more were badly burned and injured. Mrs. Kirby, aged 50, died at daylight. Her clothing was burned off, and her flesh burned to a crisp. Conductor Wheeler was burned internally while assisting to rescue them. All the injured ones reached Chicago at noon.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The United States Senate Census Committee Ready to Make the Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Speaking of the apportionment under the recent census, the members of the Senate census committee all agree that the apportionment will be made this session. One of the members of the Senate committee, who has given the matter close attention, said that the number of members in Congress under the new apportionment would be fixed at 295 to 303, the present number is 293. This will make a Congressional district from 155,000 to 170,000. As the figures are made here, Ohio will lose one member and New York three, the latter's loss being the largest of any State.

THE FUNDING BILL.

It is Sent to the Senate for Final Action by that Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The funding bill went to the Senate to-day, and will reach the finance committee to-morrow in printed form. Chairman Bayard is absent, but the committee will informally postpone consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, the regular meeting, and will then have daily sessions until it is completed. Its details cannot be discussed with certainty now, but

it is certain that the Senate will pass it in some amended shape, and the earnestness displayed on all sides indicates the intention of Congress to agree on a funding law at this session. There is a great diversity of sentiment among members of the committee and Senators upon the questions of increasing the rate and time of the bonds. The Democratic idea seems to be in favor of extending the time. This plan also has some Republican support.

INGERSOLL.

He Gives His Opinion on the Refunding Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll said to-day that this refunding act, as passed is entirely impracticable. A long 3 per cent bond might float but not a short one. He said the bond ought to be made in such a shape that the poor people would find a safe and convenient channel through it for the investment of their savings. He wanted the poor to be encouraged in economy. "That country is lessened," said he "where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. The economical rich man is a curse and a pest. The banks have been talked about a great deal as the source of a loan. When the Government wants money it rushes to the banks. Bankers know nothing about the worth of money. Put a man in a bank for six months and he has not heart enough to stock a humming bird. When France wanted money the Rothschilds tried to squeeze the country, and the Government called on the people for a loan, and the next day there was a line of poor men and women, in blue blouse, a mile long, with their little sums, if it was not more than a five-franc piece, and the money was realized. I tell you the sooner the government learns to look to the folks when it wants help, the better it will be for it. If the country wants money, all our farmers out West will have a hundred dollars or so to spare, even if they owe to somebody else. I am in favor of National savings banks, where the poor can put in their small surplus and get it out again through the protection of the government. I had some money in a savings bank once, and I took it out again. I thought, 'I might as well spend it as the fellows who ran the bank.' This government savings bank is what I want, but if we can't get that I want a bond so fixed that every man, woman, and child who saves \$10 can have some of it. As to this bond, the rate is all right, provided the time for it to run was fixed to suit, but it is not. But we want a bond to suit the people; not the banks."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The United States Senate Has Quite a Demonstration Over the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate had quite a demonstration to-day over the woman suffrage question. Senator McDonald some time ago introduced a resolution to appoint a regular committee to investigate the rights of women as citizens, and called it up to-day. In anticipation of its coming, the galleries were crowded at early hour with women interested in the suffrage movement. They were led by Susan B. Anthony, Phoebe Coppers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others. They numbered several hundred, and made quite a demonstration. Senator Conkling said he did not want a standing committee, so that immediate action could be had. At first the ladies applauded him, but soon discovered their mistake, for he voted to send it to the committee on rules, which virtually kills it. Mrs. Stanton exclaimed, "We will get even with Conkling for this."

MARY ANDERSON'S PEER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 20.—Louisville is in a blaze of enthusiasm to-night over the discovery of another Mary Anderson in Miss Seline Fetter, who made her debut at Macaulay's Theater, as Marianne, in Sheridan Knowles' play of "The Wife." Miss Fetter is 18; very beautiful, and very rich. She is a member of one of the most aristocratic families in Kentucky, and has pursued the bent of her genius and inclination in going on the stage. Throughout the piece she carried the house by storm.

BOTH MUST HANG.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 20.—A special from Harrisburg, Pa., says the Board of Pardons to-day refused to commute the death penalty imposed on George Smith and Catharine Miller to imprisonment for life, and they will consequently both be executed at Williamsport, on the 31 of February. The murder for which Smith and Mrs. Miller will be hanged next month was extremely revolting. Mrs. Miller, the mother of several children, had for years been on intimate terms with Smith, and the two entered into a conspiracy to murder the woman's husband. Both of the criminals made confessions of their guilt of the killing of Miller. According to her story, she first suggested it, and the means by which it might be accomplished. Smith was to make a noise and rouse Miller from his bed. The plot was successful. The unsuspecting victim proceeded to the stable to see whether any thieves were about and as he entered he was struck with a club, and was afterwards suspended from a beam with a rope furnished by the woman. It was at first supposed that Miller committed suicide, but the true story was revealed in a few days.

POISONED BY ARSENIC.

MARSHALLTOWN, Jan. 20.—Our citizens were startled yesterday morning with the news of a wholesale attempt at poisoning at Mr. Hartwell's, a private boarding-house on West Main street. A hired girl put an ounce of arsenic in the coffee for breakfast, and fourteen persons partaking were made sick, some severely. It is thought all will recover. The girl, who has been arrested, is deemed insane.

Errors of youth in male or female, causing shyness or inability to look another in the face, pimples, nervousness, etc., can be permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guinette's Kidney Pad.

BADGERS IN CHICAGO.

Pleasantries About Rock County Men in Chicago.

Mention of Notable Badgers Who Came Here from Janesville and Other Parts of Rock County.

Who They Are, What They Are Doing and What They Amount to in Chicago.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18th, 1881.—It is a noteworthy fact that some of the best and most enterprising, intelligent and successful citizens we have here in Chicago came from Wisconsin, and some from the grand old county of Rock. I shall mention some of the latter in this succeeding communications to the GAZETTE that their friends may know what they are doing, how they do it and what they amount to generally here in Chicago, and I presume, their friends will be pleased to read about them. Wisconsin has produced some of the best men in the country—rather, has reared them, so to speak, and Rock county has furnished its full quota. I am quite sure this is true as I was partially reared in this State myself! The Wisconsin man is not obliged, as a rule, to urge his merits or the merits of his State, among those who are strangers to him; the fact of his having resided in that State any considerable time insures him respect and consideration, at least, and may enable him to accomplish his purposes, if reasonable, without any other consideration. Several Wisconsin men hold some of the highest and most honorable official positions in this city and have even reached the halls of Congress. It may appear to some—the incredulous, of course—as an exaggeration and anomalous, but it is nevertheless true that that comparatively new State has become a feeder to still newer States further West and even to older States and cities elsewhere, and furnishes some of the best citizens they have—imparting to those among whom they settle some of the best impulses, morals and political ideas. It is a good State wherein to obtain a practical training to fit one for citizenship elsewhere. One's inclinations and ambition may be gratified in the way of being taught in the political "ways that are dark" or in the ways which will stand the test of the brightest light. Away back to the time of Barstow and the "Forty thieves," and even long before that time, down to the present, this has been true. Wisconsin men are to be found here engaged in all the professions and branches in business.

Well, to come to the point and purpose of this communication to the "old reliable" GAZETTE, I will proceed to make mention of a few men from Rock county, principally from Janesville. I must be brief as you space will not, I presume, admit of very extended notices. The mentions are more of the nature of reminders as to where some of your former citizens are and how they are getting along here.

ROX. A. M. THOMSON is a notable Janesville man, in Chicago, now with the Chicago Tribune. He is a gentleman of marked ability, varied attainments and of culture. He is a graceful and able writer; was formerly editor of the Gazette, of the Farm Mortgage League, at Hartford, Wis., and subsequently of the Milwaukee Sentinel, of which he was the principal proprietor; was also, engaged with S. M. Booth in editing the Free Democrat, at Milwaukee, and with other papers at different times, though not in the order mentioned. He is well known in Wisconsin, having been sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in 1863-4, member of the legislature several times, and speaker of the Assembly in 1868-9. He was educated at the Western Reserve College, in Ohio. He is too well known in Janesville to require any more specific mention in this connection. He has written some creditable poetry and more creditable prose; would have been governor of Wisconsin had he received the nomination which he came very near doing. He is still hale and vigorous, and hates his enemies and loves his friends with his old time cordiality.

JOHN H. VERMILYE.

This name will be remembered by the older settlers in Janesville as that of one connected with banking and other enterprises in that city in years past. He was born in Maryland, in 1822, and reared in New York. He emigrated to and settled in Green county, Wis., in 1848, and was a delegate to the convention to set off and name the towns in that county, and at his suggestion his town was named Brooklyn; moved to Janesville, in 1850, and was cashier of the Janesville City Bank, and subsequently of the Central Bank of Wisconsin; represented the Fourth ward in the council four years, and was president of that body one year; was always a Democrat of the "strictest sect." Came to Chicago in 1866, and engaged in business until 1867, when he went to Kenosha and was cashier of the First National Bank there for eleven years. He resigned in 1878 to take the Vice Presidency of the Union Stock Yards' National Bank of Chicago, of which he is now manager and head. He has been a successful business man, and stands high in financial, business and social circles, and is still warmly attached to Janesville and his many friends there.

HENRY M'KEY. Perhaps no dry goods house or houses were better known in Wisconsin than

those of McKey Bros., the principal of which was the house in Janesville. The head of that firm, I believe, was Edward McKey. He was possessed of great wealth, as you know. Most of this is invested and loaned in this city, and the business is conducted by Henry McKey, one of the sons, who resides here, and is engaged in the practice of law, in company with the Doolittles, the firm being one of the strongest and ablest in the city. He has the management of nearly a million dollars. A fine block bears the name of McKey. This young man was an apt scholar, a close student, and is a bright and promising lawyer and a wealthy gentleman. His sister is the wife of one of our first lawyers, Colonel Richard S. Tuttle; a brother calls this his home, also, though he spends some time abroad. I could, of course, say much more about him, but he is so well known to your readers that it is unnecessary, and make this mention because I think Rock county should be proud of him as one of its sons. Chicago has room for more such young men, and will welcome them.

R. H. MILLS.

One of the rising young attorneys at the Chicago bar is a Rock county man. I refer to R. H. Mills, son of the late Judge Mills, of Beloit, one of Wisconsin's distinguished citizens. He was educated in Beloit, and graduated from Beloit College; read law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice and came to Chicago in the fall of 1876, and opened an office alone, since which time he has attained to a good position in the profession and to a fair practice. He is but about twenty-seven years of age—a young man with a promising future before him, and bids fair to take rank as high as that which his father attained in the profession and among men in all respects. He is industrious, persevering, conscientious and possessed of more than ordinary ability and attainments for one of his age. He has the respect and confidence of all with whom he has to do in business or otherwise.

J. D. KING.

Another Janesville man (or boy, more properly, if compared with others I mention—in point of age) is J. D. King, well known to the people of Janesville as "Dug" King. He was born in Janesville in the year 1844. His father's name was John King, and I presume it will be remembered by the old settlers in your city. It is unnecessary for me to be very explicit as to details since most of those in Rock county who read these lines will recognize J. D. King with satisfaction; he was connected with the Janesville postoffice in various and important capacities from boyhood until recently. He was educated in Janesville, reared there, and even claims that city for his home now, though he is, in an important sense, located in Chicago. When fourteen years of age he engaged in the employ of the postoffice under Col. Ezra Miller and had charge of the news stand for a time, and was subsequently employed in the postoffice exclusively for a number of years, under the different administrations, up to the time of his appointment, (through the influence of Congressman Chas. G. Williams, aided by Matt H. Carpenter) a few months since, as special agent—now called Inspector of the post-office department of the United States—a position requiring tact, experience and shrewdness, all of which qualities he possesses to a high degree, as I am informed by the highest authority in this branch of service, and as I know of my own personal knowledge. He earned this position by years of conscientious and faithful devotion to the service in your postoffice. He is one of the youngest of the many agents who hold this responsible trust—indeed, I am not sure but that he is the youngest in this, the northwestern department. He was appointed by the department mainly on account of his merit and fitness, aided, of course, by political influence; his capacity and experience were recognized and acknowledged, and his appointment was the result. Merit should always be regarded as superior to accidental or incidental advantages or success. Wherever it is there, the name of J. D. King will be held in high regard by those who know him. He has always been faithful to his trusts, to an integrity of purpose and sincerity of action. He is a successful young man; is self-made and hence is entitled to all the credit which he has won. A person should be estimated from the standpoint of the results he has accomplished with the opportunities he has had, and make this mention of him among those from Rock county, now in Chicago, because I believe it will give his many friends there pleasure to read it and because what I state is true.

ROX. WM. E. WHEELER.

Of course the native Badgers are few since Wisconsin is a comparatively new State, but it has sent out some of the best citizens to other localities, who were trained in the State, as I have said. It is a good State to hail from. Hon. Wm. E. Wheeler, who I mention now, is a native of Vermont, and went to Beloit at an early day, and was prominent in Rock county and in the State. He has been in Chicago but a few years, but has come to the surface and attained to a position of influence and importance in this short time. He was born in New Haven, Vt., under the shadow of the Green mountains, on a farm, in 1828, where he worked summers and attended school winters. He finished his education, so far as schools were concerned, at Castleton Seminary in 1840, where he engaged in teaching. In 1843, he went to Ohio, settling on the "Western Reserve," where he had a garden spot and engaged in


growing vegetables; from there to Cleveland and thence to Beloit in 1853, where he followed the occupation of a builder and contractor, being a brick layer by trade. He has taken an interest in politics from boyhood, with a decided leaning to the Whig party during its existence, and subsequently the Republican party, and was one of the organizers of the latter in Wisconsin; was a member of the convention in 1854 which gave birth to that party, and was one of the foremost in the movement, and Wisconsin was one of the first States in the Union to take the initiatory step to organize this now great party. From that day to the present time he has been recognized as one of the champions of the principles of that party, being a stalwart of the most pronounced type. He was subsequently twice elected to the Wisconsin Legislature, and as a member of that body stood high and commanded the respect of the members, and was one of the most influential members; was chairman of the committee on railroads, one of the most important committees in the Legislature. His influence was felt, and he made an impression there; he organized several important measures, among them the six per cent. interest bill, of which he was essentially the author, and certainly the champion. His course and action while a member were in the interests of the people, invariably as they have been since. In 1860 he joined a company and engaged in mining in Colorado and spent two years there, coming back in 1863 when the war was in full progress and was offered a commission by Governor Harvey but on account of peculiar circumstances was obliged to decline. His brother, Hon. Geo. F. Wheeler, was Prison Commissioner of the State and the shops and workhouses were destroyed by fire and he took the contract to rebuild and did so with the prison labor without any outside help. When the great fire occurred in Chicago in 1871 he concluded there would be an opening here in his line and came here to assist in the rebuilding and put up some of the best buildings we have, among them the Hale block, owned by former residents of Beloit. He was engaged in this business until 1877 when he was solicited to accept the office of county commissioner and was elected from Hyde Park where he resided and still lives. This is a very important position in this county and Mr. Wheeler has filled it with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents and the people of the county; was one of the oldest and most influential men of the Board. He was put forward by his friends last fall, for sheriff, and would have made one of the best the county ever had, as his experience in that connection in Rock county fitted him for the office to an extent. He is one of the most popular men Wisconsin has ever sent us, being a genial com-

panion and a thorough gentleman in all respects. He is a credit to Rock county and I wish to say so through the columns of the GAZETTE. There is room here for more of the same kind of men.

His son, Lieut. Wm. H. Wheeler in the 11th regiment of U. S. infantry, and doing duty on the plains in the Black Hills country; on the staff of the commanding general—a promising young officer; was born in Beloit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics with the least of the ill resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HELP. I myself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many more women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address SYDNEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

To RENT!

The Finest Offices in the city. Bennett's Building. Enquire of J. P. BENNETT, 31 Milwaukee Street.

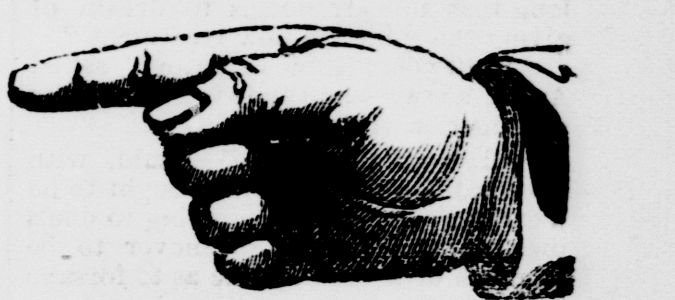
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At Gazette Counting Room,

A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain. BLANKS OF ALL KINDS—At the very low rates at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRENTICE & EVENSON, the Druggists, opposite the Post Office, sell pure Drugs cheaper than at any other reliable Drug Store in the county.



Don't use the cheap animal oil soap that contain so much free alkali that it is fit only for Laundry purposes. The public have not the requisite knowledge of the manufacture of soap to guide them to a proper selection, and so a pretty box, a pretty color, or an agreeable perfume too frequently out weigh the more important consideration, the composition of the soap itself. PRENTICE & EVENSON, the Druggists, opposite the Post Office, have a very carefully selected stock of pure Vegetable Oil Toilet Soap, of over seventy different kinds. They have all the best brands of imported Castile soap and American Glycerine soap, which they sell by the pound.



DRY GOODS at COST
My entire stock of Dry Goods will be closed out at actual cost by March 1st. A positive sale, as I will make a change in my business this Spring.
GEO. STOCKTON.

